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DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

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JACKSON HAYNES BARBEE HOUSE

CA. 1895

SR 1100, Blands vicinity



Enhancements such as a double-leaf entry door with etched glass panels, turned porch posts with sawnwork brackets, an ornamental vent on the center gable, and brick end chimneys with corbelled caps make the Jackson Haynes Barbee House a fine example of the frame Triple-A cottages built by prosperous Durham County farmers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The dwelling is otherwise classic with its one-story, one-room deep form, regular three-bay facade, and single-shouldered brick end chimneys. Recent owners have added a one story hip-roofed wing to the main block, a shed addition and deck to the rear ell, and enclosed a side porch. A frame corncrib, smokehouse, well enclosure, and small barn or storage shed remain near the house.

BEREA BAPTIST CHURCH EARLY 20TH CENTURY (SL)

SR 1118, Durham vicinity



A frame cruciform-shaped building with a wide gable on each facade and simple Gothic Revival detailing serves the congregation of the Berea Baptist Church, established in 1855. A central two-stage tower, topped by a pyramidal roof and a spire occupy the front facade, and its double-leaf entry door is surmounted by a pointed-arched transom. Regularly spaced lancet windows and wide gable returns articulate the exterior elsewhere.

The interior has an auditorium plan, a popular early 20th century arrangement of pews in a semi-circle around a pulpit and baptistery placed in the center of the rear wall. Interior finishes are extremely well preserved with tongue-and-groove sheathing on the walls and ceilings and vertical beaded-board wainscots. A two-story frame annex, added about 1980 at the rear of the sanctuary, is harmonious with the original church building. The church cemetery contains some one hundred graves, among them an early marker for Elvira Sheppard who died in 1865.

BILLIE COLE FARM LATE 19TH CENTURY (SL)

SR 1116, Chapel Hill vicinity



Built for Billie Cole in the late 19th century, this one-story, frame, Triple-A farmhouse with brick end chimneys is decorated with elaborate sawnwork that makes it one of the finest examples of its type in Durham County. Turned porch posts, curvilinear brackets, and an ornate railing enhance the almost full-facade hip-roof front porch, complimenting a circular pierced vent and lacy bargeboard trim on the center gable above. The farmhouse has undergone some recent alterations; vinyl siding, one-over-one windows, and modern interior paneling have been installed.

Behind the farmhouse, a small, side-gable, frame building with six-over-six sash and an exterior fieldstone end chimney is said to have been the original kitchen. During the 1960s, a large frame ell and wing on the rear and a breezeway joining the kitchen to the main house were added. Early 20th century frame outbuildings on the farm include a smokehouse, a corncrib, and a well house.

J. W. COLE HOUSE

CA. 1914 (SL)

Jct. SR 1106 and SR 1192, Blands vicinity



Except that it has a slate rather than a metal roof, J. W. Cole's substantial Triple-A I-house is representative of the frame two-story farmhouses built in Durham County during the early 20th century. The dwelling has brick chimneys on the rear elevation, one-over-one sash windows, and a wide wrap-around porch that extends along the rear ell and has now been partially enclosed. Its Craftsman-style supports, tapered columns over brick piers, may be original. The ell was enlarged and shed rooms added at the rear in several stages. The dwelling has a center hall plan and heavy woodwork of the Craftsman and early Colonial Revival styles. Outbuildings near the house include an unusual brick storage structure with cast iron vents, a two-story log pack house, and a large frame stock barn. Duval Hackett, a florist, purchased the property from the Cole family in the 1950s and added a large greenhouse east of the dwelling.

CRAIG FAMILY HOUSE

EARLY 20TH CENTURY

SR1118, Blands vicinity



Johnston Craig (1851-1927) built this one-story dwelling in the early 20th century. Although this residence was more substantial than his original homeplace down Fayetteville Road, Craig used the property for rental purposes. He and his wife, Sarah Couch Craig (1855-1927), had two sons and two daughters. On October 11, 1932, Augustus "Gus" Craig and Ollie J. "O.J." Craig were married in a double ceremony to the Maultsby sisters, Onita and Mildred. While the other newlywed couple took up residence in the former home of the husband's deceased parents, Augustus and Onita Craig moved into this house.

In contrast to the nearby Johnston Craig house, this structure illustrates the early 20th century influence of nationally popular styles. While the basic plan of the dwelling does not depart markedly from traditional practice, the appearance created by the use of clipped gables and the central dormer owes more to contemporary building fashions than to vernacular sources. The rear ell extends from one end of the main block to terminate in the same clipped gable, with a brick exterior end chimney. A one-room extension on the other end of the front block also repeats the clipped gable roof design. Absence of a chimney permitted the inclusion of two windows on its end wall. The main block, like the Johnston Craig house, is fitted with two corbelled rear chimneys, although here one of them is embedded within the juncture of the front portion and the ell. The corbelling of these chimneystacks is more restrained than that at the earlier dwelling. The exterior of the structure is covered with plain weatherboards. Windows consist of six-over-six double-hung wooden sash and the single-leaf entrance door has fifteen panes. Frame outbuildings include a two-story, three-bay barn and smaller storehouses.

JOHNSTON CRAIG HOUSE CA. 1900

Jct. SR 1118 and NC 751, Blands vicinity



Farmer Johnston Craig varied a turn-of-the-20th century Triple-A cottage with rosette vents centered on gables around the house, rear chimneys, and a single sidelight at the front entry. But he or his son, Ollie, modernized the dwelling in a more familiar fashion, adding a Craftsman-style front porch in the late 1920s or early 1930s. Frame outbuildings southwest of the house include a large barn, storehouses, and a tobacco barn.

FORTY OAKS

MID-19TH CENTURY, EXTENSIVE 1940S RENOVATIONS (BARN ON SL)

SR 1110, Blands vicinity



Originally the property of Edward Malette, the farm now called Forty Oaks was purchased in 1865 as part of a 1,435 acre plantation by Fendal Southerland, brother of Stagville overseer, Phillip Southerland. Facing financial ruin, Southerland is reported to have committed suicide in 1878. The plantation was subsequently reduced in size as land was sold until in 1941, John and Ola Mae Foushee acquired the antebellum house and 200 surrounding acres.

Shortly afterward the Foushees remodeled the house, a large two-story frame dwelling with tall brick end chimneys and simple Greek Revival detailing. A 1941 photograph shows a full-facade shed-roofed front porch in place before a colossal portico with brick paving and squared column supports was installed. A double leaf entry door enhanced with sidelights, a transom, and molded surrounds with cornerblock accents was retained but a cantilevered balcony with cast iron railings was placed directly above it. At the rear of the house, a porch was enclosed and a detached kitchen was expanded and joined to the house. This area became a studio and study, finished in part with sheathing and flooring obtained from an early dwelling demolished to make way for Camp Butner in northern Durham County, and large windows salvaged from the Alberta Mill in Carrboro.

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The original center hall plan featured four rooms on the first floor and two on the second. While reconfiguring the space to create three rooms on each floor, the Foushees made extensive use of salvaged flooring and sheathing, but allowed the stairs, several double vertical panel doors, and post and lintel mantels to remain intact. Subsequently, several outbuildings on the farm were remodeled as well, and rental cottages made from an enlarged smokehouse, and the assemblage of a log tobacco barn and frame chicken house. A cluster of farm buildings in the front pasture includes a log pack house, a corncrib, and a handsome antebellum barn with heavy timber framing and a cross-wing plan that once housed a cotton gin.



CLIFTON AND LEAH GARRETT FARM

1934

SR 1116, Chapel Hill vicinity



Near Ernest Garrett's home and also on family land, a well-kept farmstead centers on a large frame bungalow built in 1934 for Clifton and Leah Garrett by Carrboro contractor Mack Sims. The dwelling features a front-gabled ell and a wide wrap-around porch supported by brick piers and tapered box columns. Well-preserved outbuildings include a log potato house, and a smokehouse, a well house, a pack house, a barn, and several storage sheds all of frame construction.

ERNEST GARRETT, SR. HOUSE

1927

SR 1116, Chapel Hill vicinity



Ernest Garrett, Sr., established a farm on family land, constructing as his residence in 1927, a fine bungalow typical of many built around Durham County in the 1920s and 1930s. The dwelling has a broad side-gabled roof that engages a full-width front porch with Craftsman style supports, bracketed eaves, and a large central gabled dormer.

GUS GODWIN FARM

1915 (SL)

Jct. SR 1945 and SR 2013, Durham vicinity



Important because so few early 20th century farmsteads remain intact in Durham County, this one, established in 1915, has a frame pyramidal cottage farmhouse and a well-kept complement of outbuildings. The dwelling is distinguished by its wide wrap-around porch with 1920s brick piers and tapered box-column supports, and its large central roof dormer with four Craftsman-style windows that is also a 1920s addition. The interior center-hall plan has been slightly modified but the dwelling retains many original finishing details including a heavy bracketed mantel of the period. Behind the farmhouse are a log smokehouse, a frame washhouse, a log potato house, a large frame barn, and a log tobacco ordering house that has been moved and renovated as a tenant house.



A part-time farmer like many Durham Countians in the early 20th century, Gus Godwin raised tobacco and cotton, but his chief avocation was as a foreman for the Southern Railroad. He constructed a small office in front of the farmhouse (now demolished) from which he supervised maintenance of the railroad tracks just across SR 1945 from the farm.

HUDSON HOUSE

SR1118, Blands vicinity



This frame residence may best be characterized as a high style urban bungalow in a picturesque suburban setting. It is part of property held in the Hudson family for much of the 20th century. The full-width porch exhibits Craftsman detailing at its corner supports. The porch plinths and walls as well as the foundation of the building consist of early 20th century concrete blocks cast in molds, which imitate rusticated stone. Other characteristic features include wide eaves supported by brackets, exposed rafter ends, a projecting side bay sheltered by a small pent roof, and a gabled central dormer. There is a matching dormer in the center of the roof on the rear side. The exterior end chimney, partially embedded in the wall, exhibits a stepped shoulder design. Windows consist, for the most part, of six-over-one and nine-over-one sash, while those on the front porch consist of a single large pane having a diamond-muntined transom. Also sheltered by the gable-sided roof is a screened rear porch.



A large two story, three-bay frame barn, some storage sheds and a corncrib sit adjacent to the house on the hillside overlooking an exceptionally lovely farm pond.

WALTER CURTIS HUDSON FARM

CA. 1918 (SL)

SR 1110, Chapel Hill vicinity



Broad arches, a gabled roof, and paired box colonettes distinguish an unusual wrap-around porch that envelopes Walter Curtis Hudson's one- and one-half story frame dwelling. Starting with a two-room plan ca. 1918 and acting as his own designer and builder, Hudson constructed the house in stages as he could afford it, using building materials that were either given to him or sold to him inexpensively. He eventually created a remarkable Craftsman-style dwelling with a high gable-front entry facade and a long ell. Multiple brick chimneys and pairs or banks of windows were organized to serve the rooms within, and rectangular louvered vents and a Queen Anne window set on end added decorative detailing. In contrast to the rest of the dwelling, Hudson kept the north-facing facade symmetrical and relatively plain. In a traditional manner, he utilized a center door sheltered by a stoop and single windows at each end of the house that he surmounted with gabled roof dormers. Outbuildings on the farm include a milk house adjacent to the house, a log playhouse behind the house, a large dairy barn, and various garages and sheds, all constructed by Hudson.

During his life, Hudson, a grandson of Richard Stanford Leigh whose antebellum farm (now a city park) is nearby, raised produce for market, ran a small dairy farm, and worked at Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company. His farm, later owned by a daughter, Elsie, and her husband John Booker, is best known as the site of Patterson's Country Store. Named for a general store located at Patterson's mill in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it is built of materials salvaged from demolished historic buildings and was used to store an extensive antique collection.



KEPLEY HOUSE

MID- AND LATE 19TH CENTURY

SR 1108, Blands vicinity



Easily identified by single-sash upper-story windows, the one-and one-half-story, side-gabled Kepley House is a good example of a late 19th early 20th century vernacular house type less common to Durham County than the Triple-A I-house or Triple-A cottage. This dwelling has one of two exterior end chimneys still standing and a full-facade shed-roofed front porch with square post supports. An earlier one-room structure with wide hand-planed sheathing forms part of a rear ell now expanded by a shed addition and joined to the main block by an enclosed breezeway.



Other structures on the property include a frame equipment shed, a well enclosure, and a grape arbor made of cedar logs. A large locust tree near the house once sheltered a blacksmith's forge.

LEIGH FARM

1834, MID-19TH CENTURY, 1950 (NR)

off SR 1110, Chapel Hill vicinity



The rambling frame Leigh Farmhouse and a number of well-preserved outbuildings, including a slave house with a reconstructed mud-and-stick chimney stand today on a portion of the 500 acres deeded to Richard Stanford Leigh by his father, Sullivan Leigh, on "the waters of Newhope Creek" in 1834. Shortly before, Stanford had married Nancy Ann Carlton, a granddaughter of John Daniel, who with others granted land for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Fifteen children were born to Stanford and Nancy Leigh, and family documents show them to have been cultured, educated people closely associated with old Chapel Hill. A diligent and hard worker, Stanford increased his holdings over the years until by 1860 he owned almost 1000 acres of land and sixteen slaves, measures of a very substantial yeoman farmer at the time. He also became a magistrate, a position that brought him eminence in what was then southeast Orange County.

Nancy Leigh died as the Civil War broke out, and in 1861, several Leigh sons enlisted in the Confederate army; one of them, Peregrine, died of camp fever, and another, Anderson, was released from prison after contracting tuberculosis and taking a loyalty oath to the Union that earned him the nickname "Yank." Records show that Stanford married Lethy Hawkins Hudgins in 1864, a union that yielded five more children. In 1865, when Sherman's army came through southern Orange County, the farm was plundered. As late as 1877, Stanford's correspondence shows that he still hoped to recover payment for his losses from a reluctant and unsympathetic Federal government. A Leigh cousin, also Nancy, played an important role at

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the end of the Civil War when she and her husband, James Bennett, were hosts to Sherman and Johnston as they debated the terms of the Confederate surrender.

After the Civil War, with his fortunes depleted and a large family to feed, Stanford Leigh opened a sawmill and store on New Hope Creek in 1866. The Southgate map of Durham County, published in 1887, identifies the Leigh home and commercial enterprises as prominent local landmarks.



Richard Stanford Leigh died in 1898, leaving nineteen surviving children by his two wives. By agreement, Lethy Leigh retained the house and farm until she died in 1900, after which the heirs drew lots to divide the estate. The house and a portion of the property fell to Ida Leigh who subsequently traded her interests to Kate Leigh Hudson. When Kate died in 1946, the house and property were bequeathed to her son, Oliver Wendell Hudson, and at his death, to his wife, Cleora Quinn Hudson. During 1992-94, non-profit groups and city and state agencies joined forces to acquire and preserve the Leigh farm.

Both tradition and stylistic evidence suggest that construction of the unusual dwelling on the Leigh Farm was begun shortly after 1834. The house is a simple one- and one-half-story frame structure, three bays wide and four bays deep, with a broad gable roof. There are two chimneys of the east facade, each with an ashlar stone base and a brick stack. Six-over-six and four-over-four windows are arranged in symmetrical patterns but differently on each facade to suit the needs of rooms within. Exterior alterations made in the mid-20th century have included the replacement of several windows and the installation of German siding. At the rear, a smaller gable roofed building, also covered with German siding, is linked to the main block by an enclosed breezeway.

The interior of the main block contains four rooms, and it is thought that the two rear rooms are the oldest portion of the house. Walls and ceilings here are sheathed with wide pine boards and a mantel in the east room has a bold Georgian-style panel composition. Batten doors with

simple surrounds are hung on strap hinges. With a fast-growing family, Stanford Leigh no doubt acted quickly to construct the two front rooms, finishing them, also, with wide board sheathing on walls and ceilings.



The Leigh Farm is an unpretentious 19th and early 20th century farm complex with a number of interesting log and frame outbuildings. On the east side of a road leading to the house, are a log corn crib and a frame carriage house. West of the road, and behind the house, are a well, a tiny frame dairy with beaded weatherboard siding, and a log smokehouse. Several hundred yards to the east and down a path, a one-story, gable-roofed slave house is made of logs joined by diamond notches and has a reconstructed log and stick chimney. To the north and at the end of the drive, another log dwelling with a mid-20th century addition is also said to have been a slave house. An early 20th century log tobacco barn stands away from the other buildings near an area once under cultivation.

WILEY MARKHAM HOUSE

CA. 1840, EARLY 20TH CENTURY

SR 1116, Chapel Hill vicinity



Reportedly moved from another location to its present site in the early 20th century, the long, one-story, side-gabled dwelling occupied by Wiley Markham and, later, Sam O'Briant, was begun ca. 1840 as a one-room log structure (left side). A narrow upright in the center of the front facade denotes the juncture of a frame wing (right side) that added a hallway and living room around the turn of the 20th century. At approximately the same time, the addition of a frame ell and shed provided more space at the rear, and six-over-six windows were installed on the first floor of the log block, and four pane lights on its gable end. During the early 20th century, a full facade shed porch was added and a double-shouldered chimney of brick veneer laid in running bond was constructed, perhaps to resemble an earlier one abandoned at the time of the move. Mid-20th century alterations have been made to the interior of the log dwelling but it retains original batten doors, wide flooring, and a large pilastered mantel with an arched opening. A small 19th century smokehouse in the yard is made of dovetailed logs.

MASSEY'S CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

1914

DURHAM COUNTY LANDMARK

Jct. SR 1106 and SR 1192, Blands vicinity



Church history relates that five congregants, among them three members of the Massey family, first met for worship in 1855. By 1864 the congregation numbered twelve, and a contribution of \$25 funded the construction of a small meetinghouse by volunteers under the direction of John Massey. After the Civil War, services were held once a month, usually on weekdays, when Pastor R. S. Webb, who could not afford a horse, arrived on foot. In 1875, Pleasant Massey expanded the activities of the congregation to include a Sunday school, and around the turn of the 20th century was instrumental in constructing the handsome Gothic Revival building that houses Massey's Chapel today. A projecting vestibule, lancet windows, and an arched transom with wooden tracery above a paneled double-leaf entry door enrich the exterior of the small weather boarded church. The interior contains a simple aisle-plan sanctuary though walls and ceilings are covered with modern materials and new pews and railings have been installed. A concrete block fellowship hall built in the 1950s is west of the church and behind it a cemetery contains early 20th century markers.

JAMES PARRISH HOUSE 1913-1918

Jct. SR 1118 and NC 751, Blands vicinity



Built for the James Parrish family between 1913 and 1918, this large frame Foursquare farmhouse was added to an earlier one-story frame dwelling (now the rear ell) moved to the site from another location on the property. Although less frequently found in rural areas of North Carolina, four squares dominated middle class housing in towns across the state from 1910-30. The Parrish house is typical of many with its box-like form, hipped roof, prominent hipped dormer, and wide cornice, but its wrap-around porch with pedimented gables surmounting clipped corners and the entry is more unusual. Fenestration on the front facade is organized into three symmetrical bays and windows around the house contain nine-over-one sash common to the period. The interior has a center hall plan and heavy dark-stained woodwork of the Craftsman style. Outbuildings near the house include a log chicken house, a frame smokehouse and wood shed combination, a well shelter and a small frame equipment shed. Across NC 751, a large frame pack house, a barn, and several storage buildings are in ruinous condition.

DAVID PATTERSON HOUSE
EARLY 19TH CENTURY,
1917, 1940 (SL)

SR 1303, Durham vicinity



Its age, excellent state of preservation and imposing style make this frame I-house one of the most significant antebellum dwellings in Durham County. Here Federal features such as mantels with flat-paneled friezes and interior doors with six flat panels are combined with double vertical paneled doors and a full-facade shed porch with Doric columns of the Greek Revival style to create a handsome transitional dwelling. Other notable early features include six-over-nine sash windows on the first floor, six-over-six on the second, delicate moldings around windows and doors, and a boxed and molded cornice. A wide center hall on the interior has an open stair with slender turned newels and plain balusters that rises in two runs with a landing in between.

An early deed indicates that a house was in place when John Burroughs purchased land that included the present farm from a member of the Caine family in 1836. Tradition relates that the house was built for Dave (David) Patterson and sited to face his brother's home nearby (in Orange County). Perhaps the house was constructed in two phases though evidence for this fact is slight. The front facade is slightly asymmetrical, and a single-shouldered end chimney on the east facade, built entirely of brick laid in Flemish bond, may predate a fieldstone and brick end chimney on the west facade. A rear ell, constructed in 1917, was updated to include a modern kitchen in the 1940.

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Late 19th and early 20th century outbuildings near the house include a large frame barn, two frame corncribs, a 1940s garage, a well house, a log chicken house and a log tobacco barn.



ASA PICKETT HOUSE

CA. 1900

SR 1306, Durham vicinity



A one- and a-half-story frame farmhouse, constructed around the turn of the 20th century, goes beyond the popular Triple-A design with two roof gables that dominate the front facade and correspond to the location of two ells at the rear of the dwelling. Placed side by side and adjoining one another, the ells limit cross ventilation, but a wide porch with original turned posts wraps around all four sides of the house to provide shade in the summer. According to family tradition, this unusual dwelling was built for Asa Pickett who combined farming with the operation of the Patterson Mill in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

PAUL AND BUCK PICKETT HOUSE

1923, 1938, 1948, 1971

SR 1303, Chapel Hill vicinity



Carpenter Paul Pickett constructed a late Triple-A cottage in 1923, giving it sidelights that flank the entry door, rear chimneys, and a Craftsman-style shed porch with box columns on brick piers that resemble those of bungalows in the vicinity. A son, Buck, enlarged the dwelling in 1938, 1948, and 1971, eventually adding seven rooms that encompassed a rear ell and its porch. North of the dwelling, a smokehouse was constructed in the 1920s and a garage around 1940.

BERNARD TYREE HOUSE

CA. 1916

NC751, Blands vicinity



About 1916, Bernard L. Tyree built this two-story house as a summer residence on what was then a 500-acre working farm. He had three children, including James Lee Tyree (1898-1979). The two sons and daughter inherited the property upon the death of their father in the early 1940s. James Lee Tyree bought out the interest of his siblings in the 1950s. The property passed to his stepson, J.S. Harris, in 1976.

The double-pile frame structure is completely surrounded by a shallow hip-roofed porch. Steps leading to the portion of the yard sheltered by the front of the porch suggest that it was used as a porte-cochere. At the rear of the house the porch acts as a similar shelter. It appears from the construction of the piers supporting the porch columns that this arrangement is original and not the result of later alteration. The pyramidal roof, here lacking its dormer, and the proportions of the house are characteristic of a simple American Foursquare design. Four-over-four windows in pairs also represent a fenestration scheme seldom seen in the county. The exterior of the house is covered with German siding while the porch ceiling is finished with narrow, beaded boards. The top of the single, brick interior chimney is slightly corbelled.

The single-leaf entrance door has glazing consisting of eighteen panes. The informal layout of the interior is consistent with the vacation use for which it was planned. Entry is made into a large reception and sitting room, in the corner of which is found the stairway to the second floor. Molded square newels and square balusters support the handrail of the stair. A pair of doors having twelve-pane glazing leads to a central hall that gives access to the other downstairs rooms. Interior ceilings, like that of the porch, consist of narrow beaded boards. The

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walls apparently had the same finish, which was later covered with sheets of composition board, joined by batten strips.

Outbuildings present on the site probably date to a farm use predating construction of the summer house. They include a frame storage building and two ruinous tenant houses having log walls and gable-sided roofs.